

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS SUSPECTED OF TREASON.

A N. Y. Colonel one of the Number.

The Escape of Mason and Slidell.

SUSPECTED COMPLICITY OF NAVAL OFFICERS

Loss of a Transport on the Potomac.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.

REBEL FORCE AT LEESBURG AND FAIRFAX

Reconnaissance by Gen. McClellan

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

Two or three officers, prominent in the volunteer service, are suspected of giving information of our movements to the enemy. A New-York Colonel, now under arrest for insubordination, is one of the number.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

The escape of the Nashville, with Mason and Slidell, is supposed also to indicate complicity on the part of certain naval officers of the blockading squadron with the rebels. MR. SEWARD PROPHESIES A SPEEDY PEACE. Mr. Secretary Seward is full of hope for the future of the country. Only yesterday he assured a member of the diplomatic body that the little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months, the ports would be all opened, and peace and prosperity would reign. We trust his vaticinations may prove true.

LOSS OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Fairfax fell into the hands of the rebels last night. She was loaded with a cargo of forage and cement valued at \$3,000. When opposite the Shipping Point batteries, in tow of the tug Resolute, her hawser parted, and soon after the rebels were seen to take possession. The officer in command thinks that the disaster was caused by coming in contact with a chain stretched across the channel, and buoyed up by flatboats. This theory, which has caused great excitement here today, is, however, rejected as absurd, and is disproved by the fact that the tug Rescue, which passed up not a hundred feet in advance with two transports in tow, drawing more water than the Fairfax, encountered no obstacle. All these vessels intended to run by in the fog, but it lifted as they came opposite the batteries, which opened upon them, throwing 154 shots, most of which fell astern, so that ten or fifteen of the balls meant for the Rescue struck the Fairfax, which was between the Resolute and the guns. Since Tuesday, when the Shipping Point batteries first opened, over forty vessels have come up safely, only the Fairfax having been lost. Every night four or five tugs come up, each with several transports in tow. Not a life has been lost, nor has a shot taken effect in a vessel's hull. The risk of a voyage is now slight, and will soon be made slighter, so that supplies can come by this route, as most of those used by the army in Virginia have come since the war began. Five million dollars worth of property has been brought up the river, of which nearly \$3,000,000 worth is on hand. It would be difficult to supply the daily increasing wants of the army by the railroad, still, we are sorry to say, of but one track from Baltimore.

COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. McClellan from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Washington, Oct. 17, 1861:

"Day and night counter-signals, by which friendly regiments may be distinguished, will be adopted in the Army of the Potomac. Major Albert J. Meyer, Signal Officer, will take steps to carry out this order upon the plan proposed by him. Adjutants and Color Sergeants of regiments, or others detailed for signal service, will be guided by such instructions as they may receive from the officers in charge of signals at the headquarters of divisions or separate commands. Commanding officers will afford every facility to the officers detailed as signal instructors. Detailed orders and instructions for the use of counter-signals will be published from these headquarters prior to the first use of signals. The officers in charge of the Staff Departments will furnish such supplies as may be necessary to carry out the design of this order."

DEPARTURE FOR RICHMOND.

According to a Sunday morning paper here, a lady of well-known Secession proclivities, left this city for Richmond on Wednesday last, under a pass from Gen. Scott.

THE VAN ALLEN CAVALRY AT THE HARPER'S FERRY FIGHT.

A squad of the Van Allen Cavalry, acting as escort to Paymaster Walker, were in the fight at Harper's Ferry. For the gallantry they displayed, and for the service they rendered on that occasion, they are highly commended by Col. Geary, in his report to Gen. Banks. The detachment was commanded by Lieut. Chamberlain, Co. C.

The officers and men of the Fairfax were on board the steamer. Had there been any one on board to throw a rope, she could easily have been saved. After she got clear, twenty-five shots were fired at her before the rebels dared to board. To-day, there being a fair wind, forty vessels, all sailing craft, which had anchored at Indian Head, passed safely down stream, by the batteries. They drew from six to eight feet of water, and some of them passed within one mile of the shore. The batteries fired twenty-four shots, but it is believed that not a single vessel was struck. No vessels came up to-day, the wind being unfavorable.

SCOUTING.

Fifteen of the New-York 23d, under command of a lieutenant, scouted in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House this morning. They saw rebel pickets an eighth of a mile this side of that place, on the Vienna road. While there, the pickets were drawn in for some

purpose, and the 23d men advanced close to the village. They saw about one-half of a regiment of rebels, and no more. They were at first mistaken by inhabitants for Southern soldiers, and were enlightened as to the plans of the rebels, so far as was known to the citizens. It was stated that Beauregard and Johnston intended to make no stand this side of Centerville, on the heights of which, however, if followed there, they would oppose the Union forces for a while, but, when pressed, would withdraw to their old position beyond Bull Run. While conversing, the identity of our men was detected, and they were obliged to retire in haste. They report no obstructions or barricades on the way.

THE REBEL FORCES AT LEESBURG AND FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is certain that the rebels have a very small, if any, force at Leesburg, and are evacuating it altogether as fast as possible. The same is true of Fairfax Court-House, as is established by a reconnaissance, of which the details follow. Beauregard has undoubtedly withdrawn to Manassas, leaving a strong guard at Centerville. If there is any line of defense beyond the old one, it extends toward Aquia Creek. The theory that the rebels have fallen back upon the Rappahannock, is untenable.

ADVANCE OF GEN. McCALL'S DIVISION—RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan's Division yesterday advanced on the turnpike to within 18 miles of Leesburg. To-day they fell back two miles to Drainesville. Gen. McClellan and staff, who went out with them yesterday, spent the night at Gen. Smith's headquarters, and to-day with Gens. Hancock, Smith, Fitz John, Porter, and Col. Macomb. Major Palmer of the Topographical Engineers, and three regiments of Gen. Smith's brigade made a reconnaissance at and near Vienna. When beyond Vienna, a squadron of cavalry, forming part of the force, was fired upon by unseen hands from the wood, and one man mortally wounded, three balls striking him.

COL. MILES'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-Martial in the case of Col. Miles meets to-morrow at Alexandria. His unqualified acquittal is considered beyond a doubt.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH TO ENGLAND.

An English gentleman who came recently from the Southern States brought several private letters from persons there to be forwarded to friends in England. This was done upon condition that they should be brought through unsealed, and submitted to Lord Lyons. The British Minister, however, thought it proper to have them pass through the hands of the Secretary of State, who, after examining them, permitted them to be sent, as originally intended.

CONDITION OF THE VIRGINIA ROADS.

The interior roads of Virginia, around Fairfax Court-House, have not suffered so much from the rains as it was supposed they would. They are in much better condition than the roads around Washington.

A PENSION.

A pension has been granted to Wm. J. Cook, private, Company G, 21st New-York, who received a gunshot in the right leg, rendering it useless, of \$8 per month.

RESIGNED.

Ohio—Capt. Thos. L. P. DeFrees, 11th Regiment; Major Rodolph Heintz, 28th Regiment; Capt. Raymond Albion, 28th Regiment; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hivling, 12th Regiment.

Mass.—1st Lieut. Isaac Strickland, Regimental Quartermaster, 4th Regiment; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Whitman, 5th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Marsh, 5th Regiment.

Connecticut—1st Lieut. William Soly, 4th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Robt. R. Miller, 5th Regiment.

Maryland—Capt. Thos. R. Evans, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Wm. S. Huling, 1st Regiment.

Virginia—1st Lieut. and Adjutant Henry G. Jackson, 2d Regiment; 2d Lieut. Isaac A. Brownfield, 1st Cavalry.

New Jersey—Capt. Joseph A. Eagle, 5th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Cyrus E. Bigelow, 2d Regiment.

Rhode Island—1st Lieut. Geo. E. Randolph, Artillery; 1st Lieut. S. T. Arnold, 2d Regiment.

Vermont—1st Lieut. Redfield Proctor, R. Q. M., 3d Regiment, appointed Major 5th Regiment.

Wisconsin—1st Lieut. A. B. McLean, 2d Regiment, promoted.

North Carolina—S. G. Langley, Adjutant, 2d Regiment; 1st Lieut. W. S. Pillsbury, 4th Regiment.

New-York—Capt. B. Barr, Garibaldi Guard; 1st Lieut. Alfred Muller, Garibaldi Guard; 2d Lieut. Harschman, Garibaldi Guard; Second Lieut. Francisco Luque, Garibaldi Guard; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Brady, 4th Regiment; Second Lieut. Michael J. Nelson, 5th Regiment; Second Lieut. Samuel Leish, 18th Regiment; Second Lieut. E. P. Pullet, 18th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Lennell B. Ball, 30th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Oliver J. Rogers, 31st Regiment; Capt. Jesse W. Hurst, Union Coast Guard; Asst. Surgeon Cornelius B. O'Leary, 25th Regiment; Second Lieut. Jacob L. Deane, 10th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Leffler Wallard, 2d Regiment (infantry); 1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, 2d Regiment (infantry).

Pennsylvania—Capt. J. W. Smith, 1st Reserve Corps; 1st Lieut. J. N. Hetherington, 1st Reserve Corps; Second Lieut. William Brown, 1st Reserve Corps; Capt. John W. Wields, 1st Regiment (reserve); 1st Lieut. Leobert Palmer, 10th Regiment; Second Lieut. Geo. W. Montgomery, 12th Regiment; 1st Lieut. John F. Moore, 10th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Isaac H. Seesholtz, 6th Regiment; Second Lieut. James R. Farrell, McLean Regiment; Capt. J. R. Davidson, 1st Reserve Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Crandall, 4th Reserves.

Indiana—1st Lieut. Henry Vandegrift, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Theodore Hudnot, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. James S. Kilgore, 19th Regiment; Capt. Jas. H. Johnson, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. James E. Sergeant, 17th Regiment; 2d Lieut. W. C. Stinebeck, 18th Regiment.

Missachusetts—1st Lieut. Andrew L. Fuller, 15th Regiment; 2d Lieut. Henry L. Wilcox, 10th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Henry Capen, 20th Regiment; 2d Lieut. O. Day, 20th Regiment; Col. George Clark, Jr., 11th Regiment; Capt. Charles T. Robinson, 7th Regiment.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 19, 1861.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE.

A reconnaissance went yesterday toward the Occoquan, and has returned, taking the telegraph road as far as Actank Creek. Parties were sent to Actank and Pohick, and on a road leading up the Occoquin. This latter party met the Rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm. The long roll was beaten at their camps across the creek. From information received there are no Rebels between the telegraph road and the river this side of Occoquan, and but few at the latter place.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The only advice received from the upper Potomac at headquarters is a very brief dispatch sent by the operator at Sandy Hook last night, saying that the Rebels were about burning Bolivar, which is near Harper's Ferry.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Three tug-boats, the Pusey, Robert Leslie, and another, went down the river last night, to give assistance to any vessels coming up, but in consequence of the bright moonlight and afterward of the thick fog, they were ordered not to attempt to pass the batteries. It is thought that no vessels passed the

batteries, up or down, last night. Firing was heard from the batteries about midnight, but the cause is unknown.

There are indications that the Rebels are erecting permanent batteries at Cockpit Point and Preston Point. Considerable bodies of the Rebels were seen hard at work at these points yesterday. Twenty-six vessels are known to have run the blockade night before last. It is believed that vessels drawing not more than eight feet of water can hug the Maryland shore sufficiently to escape harm from Rebel batteries.

The only steamers now at the Navy-Yard are the Dawn, Hetzel, Anacosta, and Cour de Lion.

MORE ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

Several new arrests for treason have been made in Baltimore. The Government keeps a sharp eye upon the traitors in that State.

LABOR ON FORTIFICATIONS.

The War Department has announced a decision of importance to our troops. Hereafter laborers will be employed in the erection of fortifications, and soldiers will not be assigned to that duty.

CHECK TO GAMBLERS.

The gamblers of this city have again been stopped by the police. A faro bank on Pennsylvania Avenue was broken up last night.

COL. MCCOOK HIT AT BOLIVAR.

Col. McCook of this city was in the affair of Bolivar Heights this week. He was knocked down by a spent cannon ball, but sustained no serious injury. He is 60 years of age. His son was killed at the battle of Stone Bridge.

THE LAST NEWS FROM ENGLAND—THE BLOCKADE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

The advices received by the mails of the steamer Arabia, are more than usually satisfactory, but there is great activity in schemes for violating the blockade, and introducing contraband goods.

Lord Lyons has addressed a brief circular to her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States, including the following, as embodied in the official note of the Secretary of State, namely:

The law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board a cargo after the announcement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United States.

Lord Lyons instructs those Consuls to take this law for their guidance.

MORE ABOUT THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The report from the steamer Resolute, mentioned in a previous dispatch, that the Rebels have stretched a chain across the Potomac, near Ruid's Point Ferry, proves to be untrue, as has been ascertained by careful inquiry in responsible quarters. Since last Tuesday, when the Rebel batteries first regularly opened, about fifty vessels have reached Washington and Georgetown. The schooner loaded with hay, cement, and furniture, which yesterday fell into the hands of the Rebels is the first casualty of that kind, and is alone owing to the breaking of the hawser, by which it was fastened to the Resolute, and drifting toward the Virginia shore. The other vessel in tow arrived here safely with the Resolute, notwithstanding the attack from the batteries upon them. The tug Murray came up during last night with two schooners in tow. They escaped unhurt though fired upon. The Murray returned the compliment.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE.

This morning a heavy detachment from Gen. Smith's division, with portions of Mot's and Ayre's batteries, and companies of the 3d regiment of regular cavalry, and Col. Friedman's Philadelphia cavalry, advanced toward Fairfax Court House on a reconnaissance. They went as far as Flint Hill, which is two miles and a half this side that village, and overlooks it. They saw there the pickets of the enemy in such large force as to impress them with the belief that the reserve of the rebel army was not far from that point. The expedition was accompanied by Gens. McClellan, Porter, Smith and Hancock. It probably returned about midnight. A private of the 5th cavalry regiment, named Byron Barton, was shot by a rebel picket.

GEN. McCALL AT DRAINESVILLE.

The latest accounts represent Gen. McClellan as still at Drainesville.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS SOUTH.

It is represented by several officers of Customs that permits have been given by unauthorized persons in Northern cities, including municipal officials, for the transportation of goods destined for localities in or contiguous to disloyal States. As the power to grant permits in such cases is solely vested in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, those from other sources are consequently worthless. In all cases where permits are necessary, application must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a full statement of all the facts.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE CROSS ROADS, FAIRFAX CO., VA., Oct. 18, 1861.

Union troops have to-day advanced beyond Anandale upon the Little River turnpike for the first time since the retreat from Bull Run. The roads to Fairfax Court are no longer sealed, and their occupation by our forces at any moment is wholly at the discretion of General McClellan. Last night the report came in to Acting Brigadier-General Stahel's headquarters that Colonel Wirtzel of the N. Y. 8th had proceeded without difficulty to Anandale, a point some distance beyond any previous advance, and found no indications of the enemy for miles beyond. In order to ascertain with more certainty the present position of the Rebels, and to test the truth of recent reports announcing their withdrawal from Fairfax Court-House, General Stahel determined upon a reconnaissance, to be made this morning. He accordingly started at about 8 o'clock from Mason's Hill, hitherto our outpost in this direction, with seven companies of infantry. His staff was somewhat numerous, being augmented for the occasion by officers from other stations who were anxious to share the excitement, as well as the honors, in case of any encounter, of the occasion. Colonel (Prince) Salm of General Blenker's staff had caught a hint of the expedition last night, and came riding hastily in at 3 o'clock this morning, lest an early departure should deprive him of participation. Rittermeister Heintz, late of the Austrian service, and other foreign officers, many of them the possessors of decorations of various orders of military distinction, also joined. Their experience and skill were serviceably employed throughout the day.

The absence of cavalry and artillery showed that the reconnaissance was not of a formidable character, and that no offensive demonstrations were intended. It was merely an expedition of inquiry and investigation. At Anandale the plan of operations was rapidly formed. Skirmishers were sent out to the right and left in due order; the necessary guards were stationed at the cross roads and upon elevations commanding distant views, and the body of the battalion was held compactly about one-eighth of a mile behind the foremost scouts. The swiftness and precision with which these details were arranged were sufficient to demonstrate that our German officers are perfect masters of at least this branch of warfare duty. Within the village of Anandale there was little cause for detection. The inhabitants were few and had no information of value to offer, although bitter complaints of infamous treatment by the Rebels were poured in from numerous families whose

members had ventured to maintain their fidelity to the Union. These families had plainly suffered all sorts of depredations, and had, in some cases, been subjected to personal violence, while others, who had yielded their ready sympathies to the last occupiers, had apparently been shielded from molestation.

One mile beyond Anandale, upon the brow of a considerable elevation, the first halt was ordered. The road having been untraveled for many weeks by our troops, and having been interrupted in the hands of the Rebels, it was necessary to take the most cautious observations. With the aid of glasses, a party of four horsemen was discovered about two miles in advance, riding slowly toward us, while our officers, grouped together in an open field, watched their movements. They appeared to watch sight of us, for they suddenly turned about, and rode back with great speed. A negro who had just walked in from the Court-House, volunteered the information that they composed a scouting squad, which had been hovering about the road all the morning, and assured us there were no troops stationed anywhere this side of the Court-House. Although the possessor of a private document, which he showed with great pride, attesting his services to Union soldiers at various times, his statements were received with the incredulous carelessness which every well-educated skirmisher officer considers it his first duty to manifest, and the reconnaissance proceeded with the same caution as before.

On approaching the spot where the rebel scouts had showed themselves, the tops of rough wigwag huts were discovered, peeping suspiciously in rows above the crest of a hill. The presumption was, that they were deserted, but the same action was necessary as if their occupation was a matter of necessity. I was struck by the skill with which the German officers moved their skirmishers forward at this point, taking advantage of such inequality of the ground, and so disposing their men as not only to prevent surprise, but also to provide for their safe concentration in case of any sudden attack. But no such necessity arose. The huts had all been abandoned, although the position was exceedingly strong, and afforded great advantages for defense. Two aged inhabitants tottered forth in great terror while we examined this ground, and made deprecating gestures; but, being reassured, grew glib, and gave us a marvelous insight into the enemy's designs, by the statement that they had posted themselves just behind the top of the hill to draw us forward, and give us a second Bull Run affair; but when, two days ago, they heard of an impending attack, they retired without any ceremony, beyond that of abstracting one turkey and an assortment of chickens from the aviary of the aged couple.

A little further on, we were met by a collection of chameleon-colored citizens, who, emerging from Coyle's Tavern, revealed the fact, that Union sentiments had long been secretly deposited in their hearts, and that they were, of all things anxious to know whether we came in force, or, as they supposed, in a feeble body, for a casual purpose. The answers which these gentlemen received were not sufficiently laud to be valuable, the statements as to our immediate force varying from ten to fifty thousand, according to the imaginative activity of the respondents. The Union gentlemen of Coyle's Tavern were confused, and withdrew in sorrow, if not in anger. From this point, Gen. Stahel pushed on about two miles further, and finally stopping at the house of Mrs. Goodwin, where vestiges of another deserted camp remained, a mile and a half this side of the Court-House, beyond which he did not feel justified in advancing. The view ahead was, however, sufficiently clear to demonstrate that no force of any kind was stationed this side of Fairfax. As nearly as we could learn from the reports of inhabitants, two brigades still lingered there, but were preparing to depart, and were not expected to remain many hours. The General then turned back, after partaking of the bounty of a peardomin tree, in consequence of which, the fruit being scarce, he and his staff took for the space of one hour with very faces, and enunciated orders with a peckered accent. The object of the reconnaissance was to inquire into the truth of the reports that the line of the country this side of the Court-House had been abandoned. We are now assured that no obstacle exists to our approach in that direction, whenever we choose to move forward.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1861.

The Ellsworth Regiment, 1,046 men, accompanied by Schenck's band, leave here for New-York by steamer to-morrow afternoon, reaching that city about 10 o'clock. Tuesday morning prior to departure a splendid stand of colors was presented to them by Mrs. Ernest Corning.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19, 1861.

VA. BALTIC, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

There is no news from the South to-day. Gen. Wool has issued an order giving every male contraband employed in the Department \$8 per month, and every female \$4 per month.

DEATH OF COL. ABEL SMITH.

MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

Col. Abel Smith, Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, who was injured by the cars yesterday morning, died at 4 o'clock this morning. His remains will be taken to Williamsburgh.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

VA. BALTIC, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The camps have been filled to-day with rumors of a retreat by our forces before a superior body of the Rebels at and above Harper's Ferry, some say as far as Williamsport; of the recrossing of our men to the Maryland side, and a consequent engagement at Harper's Ferry across the river; but there being no public means of communication with that point, your correspondent has been unable to obtain anything in relation thereto of a trustworthy nature.

Two elections have taken place this week in the 9th New-York Militia Regiment. In Company E, Edward Stanley was elected 1st Lieutenant, and in Company G, Matthew Gregory was elected to the same position. Private Dudley Murray of Company G left for Washington to-day to accept a commission in the regular army.

There is no intelligence of any change in the situation of affairs along the frontier of this division.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The following letter is clipped from The Port Smith Times:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PARK HILL, C. N., }
August 24, 1861.

Major Clark, Acting Quartermaster, C. N. A.

SIR: I herewith forward to your care for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequah on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under the command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having expounded the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the war, which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BATTLE AT LYNN CREEK.

OVER 200 REBELS CAPTURED.

Large Quantity of Stolen Goods Retaken

PRICE RE-ENFORCED BY BEN. McCULLOCH

Osceola Fortified to Give Battle.

RE-CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

STRAUSE, Mo., Oct. 20, 1861.

It is reported that Acting Brigadier-General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, taking over 200 prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, belonging to McClung & Co., whom the rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock of Friday night. He is still at Waraw.

The pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's Division had crossed the river.

It was reported that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by Ben. McCulloch. They combined their forces at Osceola, and fortified the town, where they intend to give Gen. Fremont battle.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 20, 1861.

The capture of Lynn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Major Wright's cavalry, the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon, and a company of rebels under Capt. Robbins and a number of other prisoners taken, including the Sheriff of the County. A rebel captain and lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon, and Lieut. Col. Somers taken prisoner. All the prisoners taken at both places, 74 in number, have arrived here.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 20, 1861.

The following is a special dispatch to The St. Louis Democrat:

Major Milne of the 1st Missouri scouts arrived here to-day on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that on the 16th 150 of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the Rebel garrison at Lexington, and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the Rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon which were in the fort were also captured.

The Sioux City brought down about 100 of our sick and wounded, among them Col. White and Grover, who are slowly recovering.

The Rebel garrison numbered 200. The condition of Lexington is represented as deplorable.

Portions of the town have been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are actually suffering for the necessities of life.

The pickets at Osage Bridge were fired on last night.

Matters were somewhat unsettled in Callaway County.

A Rebel company is being recruited in St. Aubert.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following:

"A scout has just come in from the West and reports that Gen. Price has made a stand at Carthage, 60 miles from Springfield. The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November."

The Rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion of them going home and the remainder to join Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Johnston has been placed in command of all the Rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property, meaning slaves, from the State. It is not stated whether Gen. Johnston espers Gen.